AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1 – 9. Withdrawn.

10. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting the presence of an enterovirus target sequence in a sample, said method comprising: (a) mixing said sample with ~~amplifying the target sequence using~~ a first amplification primer having a sequence consisting essentially of ~~a~~the target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 ~~and, optionally, a sequence required for a selected amplification reaction, and;~~ (b) allowing the enterovirus target sequence to hybridize with said first amplification primer; (c) amplifying the target sequence by use of said first amplification primer; and (c) detecting the amplified target sequence, whereby detection of said amplified target sequence indicates said enterovirus target sequence is present in said sample.

11. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 10, further comprising a second amplification primer having a sequence consisting essentially of the target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 and, optionally, a sequence required for a selected amplification reaction.

12. Cancelled.

13. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein the target binding sequences of the second amplification primer is the target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

14. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the amplified target sequence is detected using an oligonucleotide having a sequence consisting of the target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10 and, optionally, a sequence required for a selected detection reaction.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, where in the sequences required for the selected detection reaction is a hairpin, G-quartet, restriction site or a sequence which hybridizes to a reporter probe.

16. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a detectable label.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the label is a fluorescent label.

18. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 10, wherein said first amplification primer is unlabeled and the target sequence is detected by hybridization of a complement of ~~the~~an oligonucleotide to a labeled reporter probe.

19. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting the presence of an enterovirus target sequence in a sample, said method comprising: (a) mixing said sample with ~~amplifying the target sequence using~~ a first amplification primer having a sequence consisting essentially of ~~a~~the target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 ~~or SEQ ID NO:5 and, optionally, a sequence required for a selected amplification reaction, and~~; (b) allowing the enterovirus target sequence to hybridize with said first amplification primer; (c) amplifying the target sequence by use of said first amplification primer; and (c) detecting the amplified target sequence, whereby detection of said amplified target sequence indicates said enterovirus target sequence is present in said sample.

20. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 19 further comprising a second amplification primer having a sequence consisting essentially of the target binding sequence of ~~SEQ ID NO:7 or~~ SEQ ID NO:5 ~~and, optionally, a sequence required for a selected amplification reaction.~~

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the amplified target sequence is detected using an oligonucleotide have a sequence consisting of the target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10 and, optionally, a sequence required for a selected detection reaction.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, where in the sequence required for the selected detection reaction ins a hairpin, G-quartet, restriction site or a sequence which hybridizes to a reporter probe.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a detectable label.